NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	October a/ 1982	September b/ 1982	October 1981	October a/ 1982	September b/ 1982	October 1981
TOTAL	602.9	604.7	605.5	1,592.1	1,591.6	1,593.9
Total Private Sector	339.2	339.8	339.1	1,064.9	1,068.4	1,059.2
Manufacturing	14.3	14.5	14.1	61.4	61.6	58.3
Food & Kindred Products	0.9	1.0	0.9	4.9	5.1	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.3	11.3	11.0	23.3	23.2	22.4
All Others	2.1	2.2	2.2	33.2	33.3	30.9
Construction	12.0	12.0	12.0	70.5	69.4	76.1
Public Utilities	26.6	26.7	26.5	73.8	73.7	72.2
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.7
Other Transportation	5.3	5.4	5.1	30.0	29.8	28.5
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	d/17.8	39.4	39.5	d/ 39.0
Trade	63.9	64.1	64.1	316.2	315.3	311.4
Wholesale	11.6	11.7	11.7	61.3	61.4	58.5
Retail	52.3	52.4	52.4	254.9	253.9	252.9
General Merchandise	6.4	6.4	6.2	37.4	37.3	37.9
Food	4.1	4.0	4.1	29.4	29.4	30.0
Automotive	2.1	2.1	2.2	25.6	25.9	26.0
Apparel & Accessories	4.6	4.6	4.6	17.6	17.4	18.2
Eating & Drinking	24.4	24.5	24.3	83.3	83.4	81.9
Miscellaneous	10.7	10.8	11.0	61.6	60.5	58.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.6	33.9	34.0	91.9	92.8	91.5
Banking	7.0	6.9	6.8	20.0	20.1	19.9
All Other	26.6	27.0	27.2	71.9	72.7	71.6
Services	188.8	188.6	188.4	451.1	455.6	449.7
Hotels & Lodging Places	10.1	10.2	10.0	21.6	21.9	21.3
Personal Services	3.9	3.8	4.0	18.0	17.9	17.9
Business Services	35.6	35.6	34.9	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	26.5	26.4	26.3	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	17.8	17.9	17.6	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	30.9	30.0	31.1	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.5	30.7	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	33.5	34.2	33.8	411.5	415.8	410.5
Government	263.7	264.9	266.4	527.2	523.2	534.7
Federal Government	217.2	217.9	220.7	344.2	345.5	350.8
State & Local Government	46.5	47.0	45.7	183.0	177.7	183.9

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Preliminary due to inadequate response rate d/ Strike

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

of jobs declined by 3,500 over the year. Over the same period, the net increase in D.C. Government employment was 800--bringing the net change in total Government employment down to -2,700 over the year. Other declines occurred in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-400); and Wholesale and Retail Trade (-200). A few industries did experience small net increases over the year. The Services industry--led by increases in the Business Services sector--had a net increase of 400 jobs; Manufacturing (200 jobs); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100 jobs). As was the case in over the month comparisons, the number of jobs in the Construction industry was unchanged over the year, holding steady at 12,000 jobs.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the District increased by 1,900 over the month but decreased by 2,600 over the year.

Metropolitan Area

In the Metropolitan Area, the net change in the number of jobs was 500 over the month. Increases were led by Government (4,000), where a decline in Federal Government jobs (-1,300) was more than offset by an increase of 5,300 State and Local Government jobs. Most of these State and Local Government jobs were seasonal increases in public education in the Suburban portions of the Metropolitan Area. Other increases occurred in Construction (1,100); Wholesale and Retail Trade (900); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100). The net increase in Construction jobs occurred in the suburbs. Over the month decreases occurred in Services (-4,500); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-900); and Manfacturing (-200). The preponderance of the loss in Service jobs was realized in the suburbs.

The net change in the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area over the year (October 1981 to October 1982) was -1,800. Again, over the year losses were led by reductions in the number of Government jobs. Federal Government jobs declined by 6,600 and State and Local Government jobs decreased by 900, for a net decline of 7,500 Government jobs over the year. Despite the net increase over the month in Construction, the October 1982 level of employment was 5,600 jobs below the October 1981 level. Over the year increases occurred in Manufacturing (3,100); Wholesale and Retail Trade (4,800); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,600); Services (1,400); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400).

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 500 over the month but decreased by 1,800 over the year.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings for Production Workers in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October 1982 increased by $3.88 as indicated in the preliminary estimates. Average Weekly Hours increased .2 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased by 5¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing showed the most significant increase with Average Weekly Earnings increasing by $8.03. Average Weekly Hours increased .2 of an hour, while Average Hourly Earnings went up 15¢ an hour. The increase was due to overtime being worked at premium pay. Compared to a year ago there was an increase, of $43.00 in Average Weekly Earnings, .2 of an hour increase in Weekly Hours and an increase of $1.09 in Average Hourly Earnings.

The most significant decrease occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings dropped $31.43. Average Weekly Hours were down by 2.5 hours with Hourly Earnings showing a 6¢ an hour decrease, all due to less overtime being worked throughout the industry as well as a shorter work week. In comparison to a year ago data, Weekly Earnings are down $21.19. Average Weekly Hours are down 4.9. Average Hourly Earnings show a large increase because of pay increases that were received over the last year.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
October, 1982

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1982	September 1982	October 1981	October 1982	September 1982	October 1981	October 1982	September 1982	October 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	376.89	373.01	357.19	39.3	39.1	39.6	9.59	9.54	9.02
Durable Goods	317.89	316.77	306.50	41.5	41.3	41.7	7.66	7.67	7.35
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	319.97	324.72	311.25	40.4	41.0	41.5	b/ 7.92	a/7.92	7.50
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	314.00	309.37	306.37	40.0	40.6	42.2	b/ 7.85	c/7.62	c/7.26
Non-durable Goods	429.66	425.20	397.57	37.2	37.2	37.9	11.55	11.43	c/10.49
Food & Kindred Products	405.30	436.73	426.49	34.7	37.2	39.6	c/11.68g/	c/11.74	10.77c/
Printing & Publishing	458.15	450.12	415.15	37.4	37.2	37.2	a/12.25	a/12.10	11.16
Total Production Workers				28,800	28,900	27,800			

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime d/ Change in amount of shift
work with pay differential e/ Strike f/ Strike over g/ Shorter work week
h/Seasonal increase

Changes in the monthly seasonally adjusted unemployment rates (1981 compared to 1982) were higher for the District of Columbia than for the Nation during the first four months of 1982. (See Table IV). This phenomenon reflects the impact of federal budget cuts and Reductions in Force (RIFs) on local labor force statistics. For example, the net change in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the District from January 1981 to January 1982 was -12,200 jobs. The net change in Federal Government employment over the same period was -12,000 jobs--98 percent of the total net change. The unemployment rate for the City climbed 2.0 percentage points from 7.4 percent in January 1981 to 9.4 percent in January 1982. Similar decreases in Federal Government in over the year comparisons occurred in February, March, and April 1982.

Beginning in May 1982, however, changes in the over the year adjusted unemployment rates for the Nation began to exceed those for the City. These changes coincide with decreases in monthly over the year net changes in Federal Government employment in the District, and the increasing impact of the nationwide recession.

The current national recession (which began in July 1981) is concentrated in the Manufacturing industry. Since the recession began, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment has declined by 2.5 million jobs nationwide. The number of jobs in the Manufacturing industry alone has declined by 2.0 million. In 1981, only 3.9 percent of all jobs in the Washington, D.C. Labor Market Area were in Manufacturing, compared to 23 percent nationwide. More specifically, only 0.4 percent of D.C. residents were employed in Manufacturing in 1981 compared to approximately 21 percent nationwide. Clearly, recessionary trends in Manufacturing have far greater impact nationally than locally.

On the other hand, changes in the level of Government employment have a significantly greater impact on the local economy. In 1981, 37.7 percent of all District residents were employed in the public sector compared to only 15 percent nationally. Consequently, reductions in Federal Government employment have a disproportionate impact on the District of Columbia economy, relative to the Nation.

Compared to a year ago (October 1981 to October 1982) the number of Manufacturing jobs in the Washington, D.C. Labor Market Area increased by 3,100 while the number of Federal Government jobs decreased by 3,500. It appears, then, that the national recession (which is concentrated in the manufacturing industry) has significantly less impact on the local economy than it does on the national economy. Reductions in the level of Federal Government jobs, on the other hand, have greater impact locally than nationally.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment(ES-202) level for March 1981, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1981 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	612.5	611.6	.2
Manufacturing	15.3	15.4	- .6
Construction	11.5	13.2	-12.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.1	25.5	2.4
Trade	62.1	63.5	-2.2
Wholesale	11.4	12.1	-5.8
Retail	50.7	51.4	-1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.5	35.1	-1.7
Services	186.9	185.6	.7
Government	276.1	273.3	1.0
Federal	227.8	225.0	1.2
State and Local	48.3	48.3	-0-

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Charge
Total	1,594.5	1,557.6	2.4
Manufacturing	58.9	56.3	4.6
Construction	75.7	71.3	6.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	71.7	67.4	6.4
Trade	301.6	300.3	.4
Wholesale	56.8	56.6	.4
Retail	244.8	243.7	.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	90.7	91.8	-1.2
Services	443.6	437.2	1.5
Government	552.3	553.3	- .2
Federal	361.7	361.7	0
State and Local	190.6	191.6	.5

TABLE IV
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE NATION
January-October 1981-1982

	The District			The Nation		
			Over the Year Change			Over the Year Change
	1982	1981	1981-'82	1981	1982	1981-1982
January	9.4	7.4	2.0	7.4	8.5	1.1
February	10.0	7.8	2.2	7.4	8.8	1.4
March	10.4	8.5	1.9	7.3	9.0	1.7
April	11.1	8.6	2.5	7.3	9.4	2.1
May	10.8	9.0	1.8	7.5	9.5	2.0
June	10.6	8.7	1.9	7.4	9.5	2.1
July	11.2	9.5	1.7	7.2	9.8	2.6
August	10.8	10.0	.8	7.3	9.8	2.5
September	11.0	9.7	1.3	7.6	10.1	2.5
October	11.5	9.3	2.2	8.0	10.4	2.4
Average Monthly Change Over the Year		1.8			2.0	

D.C DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
October 1982

In the regular UI Program, Initial Claims and the Average Weekly Benefit Amount (AWBA) were up from last month and the same month a year ago. All other activities except Weeks Claimed, declined in October in comparison to the previous month or the same month a year ago. In the UCFE Program, Initial Claims and the Average Duration increased, and all other activities declined, from the previous month. From the same month a year ago, all activities in UCFE were up except the Initial Claims. For the UCX Program, Initial Claims and Weeks Claimed were down from the previous month, and all other activities were up; from the same month a year ago, Initial Claims and AWBA were up and all other activities were down.

Translating the number of benefits paid between all the programs approximatley 27-30 thousand individuals received unemployment benefits during the month of October.

	October 1982	September 1982	October 1981	% CHANGE FROM September 1982	% CHANGE FROM October 1981
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	4,223	3,241	3,455	+ 30.3	+ 22.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	58,558	68,839	54,952	- 14.9	+ 6.6
Number of Benefits Paid	54,136	65,298	54,945	- 17.1	- 1.5
Amount of Benefits Paid	$7,652,646	$9,212,368	$7,736,107	- 16.9	- 1.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.36	$141.08	$140.80	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Average Duration d/	22.0	22.4	22.5	- 1.8	- 2.22
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	400	281	1,326	+ 42.3	- 69.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	7,546	8,623	5,333	- 12.5	+ 41.5
Number of Benefits Paid	7,329	8,674	6,208	- 15.5	+ 18.1
Amount of Benefits Paid	$1,190,730	$1,460,690	$986,772	- 18.5	+ 20.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.47	$ 168.40	$158.95	- 3.5	+ 2.2
Average Duration d/	24.6	22.3	22.3	+ 10.3	+ 10.3
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	65	74	45	- 12.2	+ 44.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	767	777	982	- 1.3	- 21.9
Number of Benefits Paid	513	491	1,013	+ 4.5	- 49.4
Amount of Benefits Paid	$76,392	$ 70,636	$135,575	+ 8.1	- 43.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$148.91	$143.86	$133.84	+ 3.5	+ 11.3
Average Duration d/	18.9	17.6	21.8	+ 7.4	- 13.3

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.
d/ Weeks compensated during the year as a ratio to first payments. First payments have a time lag of 6 months).

1/M/83 S1527-3 A

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

UNEMPLOYMENT FALLS MARGINALLY IN THE DISTRICT

Data for November 1982 January 10,1983

Preliminary estimates indicate that the employment situation in the District remained virtually unchanged between October and November 1982. The unemployment rate declined marginally from 11.1 percent in October 1982 to 10.8 percent in November 1982. Over the month the number of unemployed City residents (34,700) remained relatively constant (declining by 700) with only a modest gain in resident employment (286,400) which rose by 2,900. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate is down marginally from 11.5 percent in October 1982 to 11.1 percent in November 1982. Nationally the seasonally adjusted rate rose from 10.4 percent in October 1982 to 10.8 percent in November 1982.

Despite the drop in unemployment over the month the general trend in the unemployment rate during 1982 in the District has been upward. Since January 1982, the unemployment rate has risen from 9.3 percent to 10.8 percent in November 1982, while peaking at 11.8 percent in July 1982. In addition, the 1982 comparisons of monthly unemployment rates have been consistently and significantly higher than year ago estimates. During the first eleven months of 1981 the unemployment rate averaged 8.9 percent in the District compared to 10.8 percent during the same period in 1982. This indicates that the unemployment rate in the District will be significantly higher than that posted during 1981.

Labor force statistics are all up from a year ago in the District of Columbia. Between November 1981 and November 1982 employment rose by 4,200 while unemployment increased by 7,100. Because unemployment rose more than employment over the year, the unemployment rate increased from 8.9 percent in November 1981 to 10.8 percent in November 1982. Seasonally adjusted the unemployment rate in the City increased from 9.2 percent in November 1981 to 11.1 percent in November 1982. In the Nation the seasonally adjusted rate rose from 8.3 percent in November 1981 to 10.8 percent in November 1982.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Ivanhoe Donaldson, Acting Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
November 1982

	November a/ 1982	October b/ 1982	November 1981	Net Change From October 1982	Net Change From November 1981
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	321,100	318,900	309,800	2,200	11,300
Total Employment	286,400	283,500	282,200	2,900	4,200
Total Unemployment	34,700	35,400	27,600	-700	7,100
Unemployment Rate					
Not Seasonally Adjusted	10.8	11.1	8.9	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	11.1	11.5	9.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,724,800	1,710,800	1,703,100	-14,000	21,700
Total Employment	1,626,400	1,610,500	1,614,600	15,900	11,800
Total Unemployment	98,400	100,300	88,500	-1,900	9,900
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.9	5.2	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,403,700	1,391,900	1,393,200	11,800	10,500
Total Employment	1,340,100	1,326,900	1,332,400	13,200	7,700
Total Unemployment	63,600	64,900	60,800	-1,300	2,800
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.7	4.4	xxx	xxx

a/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
b/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

In the Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate showed no significant change over the month, edging down from 5.9 percent in October 1982 to 5.7 percent in November 1982. The November level of unemployment totalled 98,400. In the suburban portion of the Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate also edged downward from 4.7 percent to 4.5 percent over the month. Unemployment in the suburbs was down by 1,300 over the month--with the November level estimated at 63,900. While unemployment declined over the month, employment in the Area and suburbs increased by 15,900 and 13,200 respectively.

In November 1982, Area employment stood at 1,626,400--11,800 higher than a year ago. Total suburban employment of 1,340,100 is 7,700 higher than in November 1981. Area and Suburban unemployment level were also up from a year ago. In the Area unemployment is up by 9,900 over the year and by 2,800 in the suburbs resulting in only marginal changes in the unemployment rates over the year. Between November 1981 and November 1982 the unemployment rate increased from 5.2 percent to 5.7 percent in the Area and from 4.4 percent to 4.5 percent in the suburbs.

Like the City, the general trend in the Area unemployment rate in 1982 has been upward. Since July 1982 though, when the rate peaked at 6.4 percent , it has shown a moderate downward trend--declining from 6.4 percent to 5.7 percent in November 1982. This downward trend has been significantly influenced by declines in the suburban rate, which declined from 5.1 percent in July 1982 to 4.5 percent in November 1982. If Area employment stabilizes (as indicated by analysts at Manpower, Inc.) during the first quarter of 1983, the Area unemployment rate will possibly stabilize and the suburban unemployment rate will probably continue its downward trend for the first three months of this year. Unfortunately though, the outlook is not as optimistic for the District, where the unemployment rate is likely to continue to
rise slightly through the first quarter of 1983.

Employment by Industry

District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased over the month from 602,000 in October to 604,500 in November 1982--an increase of 2,500 jobs. Almost half of this net increase (1,200) occurred as a result of seasonal hiring in D.C. Public Schools. Seasonal hiring was also responsible for small gains in Wholesale and Retail Trade (300). Other over the month gains occurred in Services (800); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (200); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100). The only industry to post a net loss over the month was Construction (-100). There was no net change over the month in

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	November 1982 a/	October 1982 b/	November 1981	November 1982 a/	October 1982 b/	November 1981
TOTAL	604.5	602.0	607.0	1,605.7	1,594.2	1,600.6
Total Private Sector	340.3	339.0	339.9	1,077.6	1,068.4	1,063.5
Manufacturing	14.3	14.3	14.1	61.6	61.5	57.9
Food & Kindred Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
Printing & Publishing	11.3	11.3	11.0	23.4	23.4	22.2
All Others	2.1	2.1	2.2	33.3	33.2	30.9
Construction	11.9	12.0	11.7	70.7	70.8	74.1
Public Utilities	26.7	26.6	26.5	74.2	73.8	72.3
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.6
Other Transportation	5.4	5.3	5.1	30.3	30.0	28.6
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	c/17.8	39.5	39.4	c/ 39.1
Trade	64.2	63.9	64.3	322.5	316.2	316.8
Wholesale	11.7	11.6	11.7	61.7	61.2	58.9
Retail	52.5	52.3	52.6	260.8	255.0	257.9
General Merchandise	6.5	6.4	6.4	39.8	37.4	39.9
Food	4.2	4.1	4.1	30.0	29.3	31.1
Automotive	2.1	2.1	2.1	25.6	25.7	25.9
Apparel & Accessories	4.7	4.6	4.7	18.4	17.7	18.7
Eating & Drinking	24.2	24.4	24.2	82.8	83.1	81.9
Miscellaneous	10.8	10.7	11.1	64.2	61.8	60.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.8	33.6	34.1	92.0	91.6	91.5
Banking	7.0	7.0	6.9	19.9	20.0	19.9
All Other	26.8	26.6	27.2	72.1	71.6	71.6
Services	189.4	188.6	189.2	456.6	454.5	450.9
Hotels & Lodging Places	10.0	10.1	10.0	21.5	21.6	21.2
Personal Services	3.9	3.9	4.0	18.4	18.1	18.0
Business Services	35.6	35.5	35.2	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	26.5	26.4	26.3	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	17.8	17.8	17.7	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	30.9	30.9	31.0	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.5	30.8	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	34.2	33.5	34.2	416.7	414.8	411.7
Government	264.2	263.0	267.1	528.1	525.8	537.1
Federal Government	216.5	216.5	220.5	342.8	342.8	350.4
State & Local Government	47.7	46.5	46.6	185.3	183.0	186.7

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over the year the net decline in jobs in the District of Columbia was 2,500--from 607,000 in November 1981 to 604,500 in November 1982. Heaviest losses occurred in the Federal Government, where there were 4,000 fewer jobs than a year ago. Other over the year losses occurred in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-300); and Wholesale and Retail Trade (-100). Over the year gains occurred in State and Local Government (1,100); Construction (200); Manufacturing (200); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (200); and Services (200).

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the District increased by 2,600 over the month, but decreased by 2,500 over the year.

Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) increased by 11,500 (net) over the month--from 1,594,200 in October to 1,605,700 in November 1982. Seasonal hiring accounted for an additional 6,300 jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade over the month, and 2,300 additional jobs in State and Local Government (primarily public schools). Another significant increase occurred in Services (2,100), where the number of jobs increased from 454,500 in October 1982 to 456,600 in November 1982. Other increases occurred in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (400); and Manufacturing (100). As in the District of Columbia, the only industry to suffer a net decline over the month was Construction (-100). Again, as in the District, there was no net change in Federal Government employment over the month.

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased 5,100 over the year, from 1,600,600 in November 1981 to 1,605,700 in November 1982. Significant increases occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (5,700); Services (5,700); Manufacturing (3,700); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,900); and Finance, Insurance, and Retail Estate (500). The biggest loss over the year occurred in Government (-9,000), where Federal Government employment declined by 7,600 jobs; and State and Local Government employment declined by 1,400 jobs. Construction employment declined by 3,400 jobs--from 74,100 in November 1981 to 70,700 in November 1982.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 5,100 over the month and over the year.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1981, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1981 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	612.5	611.6	.2
Manufacturing	15.3	15.4	- .6
Construction	11.5	13.2	-12.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.1	25.5	2.4
Trade	62.1	63.5	-2.2
Wholesale	11.4	12.1	-5.8
Retail	50.7	51.4	-1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.5	35.1	-1.7
Services	186.9	185.6	.7
Government	276.1	273.3	1.0
Federal	227.8	225.0	1.2
State and Local	48.3	48.3	-0-

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	1,594.5	1,577.6	1.1
Manufacturing	58.9	56.3	4.6
Construction	75.7	71.3	6.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	71.7	67.4	6.4
Trade	301.6	300.3	.4
Wholesale	56.8	56.6	.4
Retail	244.8	243.7	.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	90.7	91.8	-1.2
Services	443.6	437.2	1.5
Government	552.3	553.3	- .2
Federal	361.7	361.7	0
State and Local	190.6	191.6	.5